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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

ISSUED WEEKLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

VOLUME 21 SEPTEMBER 22, 1930 NO. 12

Feature of Issue (page 395): HOGS AND PORK
(Last year's corresponding issues were dated September 16-23)

RUSSIAN GRAIN PROCUREMENTS AND SOWINGS

The rate of procuring operations in Russia is showing a decline during September, which is apparently due to a delay in threshing and also to reluctance of the collective farms to sell their grain, according to a cable from Assistant Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Berlin. The latter cause is an important fact in view of the expected large increase in their share of the total procurements. The grain area sown up to September 10 is estimated at 35,000,000 acres. In the early regions, where the pace of the autumn work is regarded as unsatisfactory, 30,000,000 acres, or 60 per cent of the plan, have been sown.

THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET

The demand for barreled apples was active on the Liverpool auction, Wednesday, September 17, and moderate for boxed offerings, according to a cable from Mr. Fred A. Motz, Fruit Specialist in Europe for the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Supplies of American apples were light. Barreled apples were showing a large percentage of slacks but otherwise in good condition. Boxed apples were in good condition and showing good color and bright appearance. Pear prices showed some decline from last week. Demand was fair for American apples at London. Supplies were light and the fruit was in generally good condition.

Mr. Motz reports that early Belgian apples and pears are nearly cleaned up. The prices have been generally low except for good quality fruit. The trade does not anticipate high prices for American apples early in the season this year due to business conditions. The light Continental European apple crops were somewhat further deteriorated by unfavorable weather conditions during the last of August and the first week in September, according to a communication from Assistant Agricultural Commissioner O. L. Dawson at Berlin. In Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Switzerland and Hungary, apple crops are generally very light and far below the crop of last year. In Sweden, Austria, and in the Italian Tryol good apple crops are expected. Reports on prospects for apples in Yugoslavia vary and in Bulgaria, where reports were formerly good, prospects are now somewhat uncertain. Pears are a better crop generally throughout Europe than apples but below the crop of last year. The reduced apple and light pear crops in Continental Europe, compared with last year, will increase the importations of foreign apples, over that of last year, but, because of somewhat poorer general economic conditions, consumption, especially at high prices, will be materially restricted. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-315, September 19, 1930.

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CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS

BREAD GRAINS

The 1930-31 wheat acreage in Australia

The area sown to wheat in Australia this season is estimated at 17,491,000 acres, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture. This estimate is an increase of 24 per cent over the 14,093,000 acres harvested last year and 18 per cent over the 14,840,000 acres harvested in 1928. Conditions in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia are very promising with prospects for an above average yield. Minor damage during August from frost and disease was reported in New South Wales but otherwise the outlook is good.

Wheat production in 1930

The 1930 wheat production in 30 Northern Hemisphere countries is reported at 2,799,189,000 bushels, an increase of 5.8 per cent over the 2,644,666,000 bushels produced in these countries in 1929.

The production in 21 European countries is estimated at 1,079,701,000 bushels, a decrease of 0.6 per cent from the 1,086,254,000 bushels in the same countries in 1929. This total includes estimates for most of the important countries of Europe excepting France, where a substantial decrease is expected. A prominent French grain merchant estimates the French crop at 209,000,000 bushels of poor quality wheat equivalent to about 198,000,000 bushels of average quality grain compared with his estimate of 329,000,000 bushels in 1929 and the official 1929 estimate of 320,000,000 bushels. Assistant Agricultural Commissioner Dawson at Berlin believes this estimate is too low and maintains his estimate of 239,000,000 bushels, or an equivalent of 213,000,000 bushels of good quality grain.

The quality of the grain in other European countries is also inferior to last year. Weather conditions in Italy were similar to those prevailing in France and the quality of the crop is described as "the worst in years". The estimate of the Italian production has been revised downward about 10,000,000 bushels and now stands at 213,111,000 bushels, which is the same as estimated by Mr. Dawson early in September and compares with 260,774,000 bushels harvested in 1929. The September official estimates of German grain crops show slight increases over August figures except in oats which are unchanged. The wheat crop is now estimated at 131,174,000 bushels against the August forecast of 129,630,000 and 123,073,000 bushels produced in 1929. The first official estimate of the production in Sweden is 22,046,000 bushels, in

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Lithuania, 10,619,000 bushels, and in Latvia 3,674,000 bushels, each of which is above 1929. These estimates and comparisons for earlier years with the exception of Germany, which was received later, are shown in the table on page 428.

Foreign growing conditions

Europe

Below average temperatures and scattered rain were reported in European countries during the week ended September 18, according to a cable from Mr. Dawson at Berlin. Rainfall was important during the first half of the week in western and central Europe and during the latter half in the southern and northeastern regions. Threshing has been delayed in the northern countries. Cool weather and general rains were reported in Russia during the week.

Argentina

The temperatures in the corn and northern wheat districts of Argentina averaged 57°, or exactly normal, while in the southern wheat districts the average was 54°, or 1° above normal. In the south the weekly total rainfall was 0.4 inch, or exactly normal, but no rain was reported from the northern sections. For the past three months, or since the middle of June, there has been only 42 per cent of the normal rainfall in the northern grain sections of Argentina and only 70 per cent of average in the southern districts.

Movement to market

United States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States, July 1 - September 13, 1930 were 44,083,000 bushels compared with 39,202,000 bushels during the same period last year. Exports during the week ended September 13 were 3,875,000 bushels compared with 3,974,000 bushels during the week ended September 6, 1930, and 4,505,000 bushels during the week ended September 14, 1929.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in the Western Grain Division of Canada on September 13 were 83,177,000 bushels compared with 65,905,000 bushels the previous week and 76,762,000 bushels during the week ended September 13, 1930. Receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur during the week were

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

13,112,000 bushels and shipments were 9,078,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver were 1,195,000 bushels and shipments were 1,661,000 bushels.

Foreign market conditions

Europe

Wheat prices on the continental markets showed further decline during the week, especially in Italy and the eastern countries which were active buyers of Russian wheat, Mr. Dawson reports. The numerous chartering of idle tonnage at Hamburg for the Black Sea indicates further important shipments of Russian wheat. Prices on the German markets declined during the week under the pressure of heavy producers' offers. The amount of rye purchased by the grain commission to help support the market has now reached 27,600,000 bushels and the funds appropriated for that purpose must be exhausted. Prices are declining and are expected to become adjusted on a lower level in the near future.

Manchuria

Flour importers at Dairen state that the recent unfavorable reports in regard to the wheat crop in North Manchuria have favored the importation of American flour, according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. A good harvest had been expected but continuous rains during August not only reduced the outturn but materially lowered the quality of the grain. Contracts have recently been placed for September and October shipments of American flour. Quotations on American flour are at present more favorable than on Canadian flour. An improvement in exchange values would also help to stimulate trade.

China

Tientsin flour mills are now operating full time and supplying the bulk of the local flour demand and accounting for the reduced demand for imported flour, according to a cable from Consul General Gauss at Tientsin supplemented by a cable from Mr. Nyhus. The local demand for flour appears to have declined to less than half that of formerly but part of this decrease is explained by the fact that interior towns which formerly obtained supplies from Tientsin are now able to supply their needs locally from a good domestic crop. Imports of flour are comparatively small and present market conditions do not indicate any increase in the demand although some business may be done later in the season, providing exchange rates are favorable and if American quotations are more favorable than Canadian. At the present time American and Canadian flour are quoted at

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

nearly the same prices but due to its lower quality, Canadian flour must sell at about 50 cents per barrel below American. Arrivals at the port of Tientsin during August were estimated at 250,000 bags, of which 200,000 bags were from Japan and 50,000 bags from Canada. The embargo by the Nanking Government on the shipments of Shanghai flour to Tientsin appears to be quite effective as no deliveries are being made at the present. Prices declined during the month. American flour was quoted at $1.12 per bag on August 30, Canadian and Japanese at $1.04, and local flour at $1.13 per bag compared with $1.17, $1.08, $1.05, and $1.17 per bag, respectively, on July 31.

United States wheat prices

Wheat prices in the United States appear to be holding up somewhat better than in outside markets. During the past week United States prices held steady, while prices at Winnipeg, Liverpool, and Buenos Aires continued downward. The high point of the week at Chicago was reached when December futures reached 87-3/8 cents on September 17. The low point came on September 15 when December futures reached 85 cents per bushel. December closing prices at the three leading United States markets held steady during the week and on September 18 were at the same level as on September 11. December futures at Winnipeg declined three cents per bushel during the week, the decline at Liverpool was one cent, and at Buenos Aires October futures were down six cents per bushel. The closing prices at these markets on September 18 were as follows: Kansas City, 81 cents per bushel; Chicago, 87; Minneapolis, 85; Winnipeg, 82; and Liverpool, 96 cents per bushel. At Buenos Aires October futures closed at 80 cents per bushel and February futures at 82 cents per bushel on September 17.

Cash prices of wheat at principal United States markets for the week ended September 12, 1930, averaged practically the same as for the previous week. All classes and grades at the six principal markets averaged 81 cents, the same as the earlier week. Prices of certain classes and grades advanced, whereas others declined during the week. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City advanced one cent to 80 cents; No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis advanced two cents to 90 cents; No. 2 red winter at St. Louis advanced one cent to 90 cents. Western white at Seattle declined one cent, averaging 80 cents per bushel for the week, and No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis declined about three cents to 79 cents per bushel. These prices were under last year's level for the same period as follows: All classes and grades at six markets, 49 cents; No. 2 hard winter, Kansas City, 46 cents; No. 1 dark northern spring, Minneapolis, 50 cents; No. 2 amber durum, Minneapolis, 52 cents; No. 2 red winter, St. Louis, 47 cents; Western white, Seattle, 46 cents.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

WHEAT: Closing prices of December futures at specified markets

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Aug. 7	143	102	136	94	141	99	152	105	148	115	b/119	b/100
14	144	95	137	88	142	93	154	96	148	107	c/122	b/ 96
21	140	93	134	86	139	91	153	94	146	106	c/121	c/ 94
28	142	91	135	85	140	88	153	89	145	103	c/118	c/ 93
Sept.4	140	87	134	81	140	85	153	85	148	99	c/123	c/ 87
11	144	87	137	81	145	85	158	85	149	97	c/122	c/ 86
18	139	87	133	81	140	85	151	82	144	96	c/118	d/ 82
25	137		131		141		148		138		c/113	
Oct. 2	133		128		137		142		138		c/114	
9	135		130		137		148		141		d/126	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.
b/ September futures. c/October futures. d/February futures.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 dk.n.spring Minneapolis		No. 2 amber durum Minneapolis		No. 2 red winter St.Louis		Western white Seattle a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Aug. 1	135	81	131	78	156	92	144	86	140	87	134	88
8	124	84	121	80	139	95	127	93	131	88	130	92
15	125	86	124	83	139	93	120	89	129	92	128	92
22	128	84	122	80	141	91	131	85	134	90	128	89
29	123	84	120	83	134	91	127	86	130	94	125	86
Sept.5	128	81	125	79	137	88	132	82	138	89	126	81
12	130	81	126	80	140	90	131	79	137	90	126	80
19	128		125		138		127		134		123	
26	125		123		133		121		135		120	
Oct. 3	126		124		135		127		133		121	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Rye production in 1930

The 1930 rye production in 20 European countries is estimated at 864,511,000 bushels, a decrease of 3.2 per cent from the 892,636,000 bushels produced in 1929. The September estimate of the production in Germany is 303,526,000 bushels compared with the 297,345,000 bushels forecast in August and the 321,045,000 bushels produced in 1929. Finland has also made an upward revision in the 1930 estimate, which now stands at 14,104,000 bushels against 12,909,000 bushels in 1929. The first estimate of production in Lithuania is 24,841,000 bushels compared with 22,030,000 bushels last year. The first estimate of the crop in Sweden is 17,873,000 bushels compared with 16,282,000 bushels in 1929. Netherlands and Spain have made downward revisions in the estimates and the production in both countries is placed below that of last year. A production table is given on page 428.

FEED GRAINS

The 1930 production of feed grains in Europe in the countries so far reported is 42,929,000 short tons compared with 53,538,000 short tons in 1929, a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. The 1930 corn crop of Rumania is estimated at only 157,471,000 bushels, a decrease of about 37 per cent from the record crop of 1929. There is also a large decrease in Yugoslavia. The greatest reductions in European oats production have occurred in Germany, Rumania, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Sweden, Italy, England, and Wales. The barley production has been chiefly reduced in Germany, Rumania, Hungary, England and Wales. Although the feed grain crops of Europe are small, compared with those of last year, they are nearly 7 and 2 per cent, respectively, above the production in 1927 and 1928.

FEED GRAINS: European production, 1927-1930, in countries reported for 1930

Crop	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	Per cent
Barley (20)	12,954	14,645	16,354	14,391	88.0
Oats (18)	18,251	20,339	22,284	17,660	79.2
Corn (6)	9,010	7,249	14,900	10,378	73.0
Total	40,215	42,233	53,538	42,929	80.2

Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

The 1930 production of corn in 11 countries so far reported, which in 1929 raised more than 74 per cent of the world total exclusive of Russia, amounts to 2,443,688,000 bushels, a decrease of 24.2 per cent from the production in those countries last year. The first estimate of the 1930 crop in Yugoslavia is 137,866,000 bushels, which is a decrease of 15.6 per cent from the record crop of last year, but larger than the harvests from 1926 to 1928. The prospects for the corn crop in Italy have recently been reported as good. For corn production table, see page 430.

The price differential between United States and Argentine corn at present amounts to about 45 cents per bushel compared with 13 cents for the same week last year. The highest imports of corn into the United States during any recent Argentine crop years were from November 1926 to October 1927, when 5,040,000 bushels were imported, and November 1923 to October 1924, when 3,545,000 bushels were imported. The exportable surplus from the 1930 corn crop of Yugoslavia has been estimated by private authorities at about 29,500,000 bushels. Between October 1, 1929 and July 31, 1930, Yugoslavia shipped out about 19,700,000 bushels, and there are several million bushels of the old crop still available. Tables on feed grain prices and trade appear on pages 430 and 431.

The 1930 barley production in the 27 countries so far reported, which in 1929 raised more than 75 per cent of the estimated world total exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 1,246,627,000 bushels, a figure 4.4 per cent below the 1929 crop. The Swedish crop is 18 per cent below last year's crop. The previous estimate of the Austrian crop has been raised by about 600,000 bushels to 11,299,000 bushels, but it is still 8.7 per cent below that of 1929. The first estimate of the Lithuanian production is more than 18 per cent below that of last year. The estimates and revisions received during the past week have increased the total for the 20 European countries reported to 599,630,000 bushels, or 12 per cent below the production of last year. For barley production table, see page 429. The official estimate of the German crop, received too late to be included in the above table, was revised upward by about 1,500,000 bushels to 123,090,000 bushels, a figure 15.7 per cent below the crop of 1929.

The 1930 oats production as reported by 25 countries amounts to 2,951,323,000 bushels, an increase of 0.7 per cent over that of the same countries last year, when those countries furnished nearly 78 per cent of the estimated world total exclusive of Russia and China. The 1930 oats crop in Sweden is estimated at 77,299,000 bushels, more than 12 per cent below that of 1929. Estimates and revisions received during the past week have increased the total for the 18 European countries reported to 1,103,735,000 bushels, or nearly 21 per cent below the 1929 production. For oats production table, see page 429.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK a/

Larger hog numbers than a year ago in most foreign producing countries, particularly in Europe, is the outstanding feature of the current world situation in hogs and port, according to information available in the Foreign Agricultural Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Record numbers in Denmark provide the most significant factor as regards competition in the leading foreign markets for American cured port.

The increased hog production elsewhere on the European continent, notably Germany, has a more unfavorable effect upon the demand for American lard than upon demand for cured pork. European hog prices are considerably under those of last year. Indications are that the favorable hog - feed price relationship of last year will be much less in evidence during the current winter, with a resultant check on hog production during 1931. In the United States both hog numbers and prices are at lower levels than last year, with supplies of usual feedstuffs sharply reduced.

Hog slaughter in Europe is running ahead of last year's figures, especially in Denmark. Larger supplies of pork and lard have resulted, with prices during most of 1930 considerably below the 1929 levels. In lard an additional factor affecting the American product unfavorably is the increasing European interest in lard substitutes. The depressing effects of increased supplies on pork and lard prices have been accentuated by the decline in the general commodity price level and a reduced consumer demand in both the United States and Europe.

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a/ The "outlook" phase of the pork world situation is presented at some length in "World Hog and Pork Prospects", September 20, 1930. Copies of that release may be had by addressing the Foreign Agricultural Service, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.

THE WORLD SITUATION ON HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

Hog numbers

The post-war upward movement in European hog numbers reached its peak in 1928. In that year total numbers in 14 countries, excluding Russia, stood at slightly more than 45,000,000 head, about 800,000 head below the pre-war average. Reacting to the low prices following the heavy increase indicated, hog numbers in the same 14 countries in 1929 declined to about 41,045,000 head. In anticipation of the consequent upward price movement, some countries, notably Denmark, increased breeding operations materially. Reports of total numbers received from 7 countries so far in 1930, including Germany and Denmark, indicate a current total in those countries 4.3 per cent larger than in 1929, but 6.8 per cent below the high level reached in 1928.

The outstanding feature of the current upward movement in European hog numbers is the advance registered in Denmark, where 4,900,000 hogs were reported as of July 1930, a record number for that country. From the point of view of competition with American cured pork products in European markets, especially Great Britain, the increase in Denmark is more significant than that occurring in any other country. The current Danish figure is 35.5 per cent larger than that of 1929 and 8-.4 per cent above the pre-war average. Other increases on the Continent of less significance in British markets are reported from Netherlands and also from Sweden and other Baltic areas. Increases in brood sows reported early in 1930 indicate larger market supplies of pork during the coming winter than in the winter of 1929-30. In Germany, the European country supporting the largest number of hogs outside of Russia, the increase of 22.8 per cent in brood sows registered in June 1930 as against a year earlier was accompanied by an increase in total hogs of 17.9 per cent over June 1929 figures. Conditions in Germany have a greater influence on the European market for American lard than on the market for cured pork.

Hog raising in the Southern Hemisphere has been receiving an increasing amount of attention in recent years, particularly in New Zealand, Argentina and Brazil. In New Zealand hog numbers in 1929 were down somewhat from 1928 levels to reach 557,000 head. The decline is attributed to unusually heavy slaughter for export, most of the meat going to Great Britain. No estimates are available for Argentina and Brazil as a whole since the censuses of 1922 and 1920. According to the June 1, 1929, estimate, the numbers in the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, were estimated at 1,111,000, a decrease of 4 per cent compared with 1928, and 20 per cent compared with 1914. In 1914 hog numbers in that province constituted almost 50 per cent of the total number in Argentina. In Brazil, hog numbers in the state of Rio Grande do Sul were estimated at 5,918,000 in 1926 against 5,757,000 in 1920. This state had over a third of the number in Brazil in 1920.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

Inspected hog slaughter and pork production

Indications are that in the countries reporting inspected slaughter so far during 1930, and for which pork production can be estimated, there has been a tendency to feed hogs to heavier weights this year than last. Relatively low feed prices in 1929 and early in 1930 encouraged heavier feeding, along with extended breeding programs. Danish hog slaughter for the first 6 months of 1930 was 15.7 per cent heavier than for the same period of 1929, and the estimated pork production increased to about the same extent. In Germany, the only other European country for which current slaughter figures are available, the figures since May have tended to go above those of last year, and indications point to additional increases as the season advances. Slaughter in that country from January to June was 3.6 per cent below the corresponding 1929 figures, but estimated production was down only 1.7 per cent. In North America, both Canada and the United States killed fewer hogs in the first 7 months of 1930 than in 1929. Killings in Canada were down 16 per cent, with estimated pork production down 15.1 per cent. In the United States the decline in slaughter amounted to 6.9 per cent and in production 6.8 per cent.

Total pork and lard production during 1929 in most important hog raising countries was on a scale lower than that which prevailed in 1928. For the entire year 1929, pork production in 6 exporting countries exclusive of the United States a/ is estimated at about 6 per cent below the large production of 1928. The reduction in Danish output was an important factor in the improved foreign market for American cured pork noticeable during the marketing season 1928-29. The total United States production of pork products for 1929 was estimated at 11,821,000,000 pounds, a figure 1 per cent below that of 1928. Total production during 1929 in the United Kingdom, Germany and France, all importing countries, showed a 14 per cent decline during 1929 as against that of the preceding year.

Per capita pork consumption

Per capita pork consumption in most of the leading importing countries during 1929 continued below the estimated pre-war levels. In most cases the 1929 figures also were smaller than in 1928. In that year the European countries were utilizing the large numbers of hogs produced in 1927-28. The indicated increased European hog numbers of 1929-30 may be expected to provide pork supplies approaching those of 1927-28. In the United Kingdom, the leading foreign market for American pork products, the estimated per capita consumption of pork and lard stood at 38.0 pounds against 41.0 pounds in 1928 and 33.8 pounds in the pre-war years. See "Foreign Crops and Markets", July 21, 1930, p. 82, for additional details on per capita consumption of pork and other meats in various countries.

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a/ Denmark, Netherlands, Poland, Canada, New Zealand, and Argentina.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

HOGS: Numbers in countries having 150,000 and over, averages 1909-1913, and 1921-25, annual 1927-1930

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-1913 a/	Average 1921-1925 a/	1927	1928	1929	1930 Prel.
NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICAN AND WEST INDIES		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Canada	June	3,350	4,344	4,695	4,497	4,382	--
United States	January	53,300	61,827	54,788	60,617	56,880	52,600
Mexico	June	b/ 811	c/ 1,125	d/ 2,903	--	--	--
Guatemala		188	57	70	89	--	--
Salvador		220	--	--	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	May	--	866	--	--	--	--
Haiti		--	--	185	--	--	--
All N.& C.American count.rept'd all periods -							
Pre-war to 1930		53,300	61,827	54,788	60,617	56,880	52,600
Pre-war to 1929		56,650	66,171	59,483	65,114	61,262	
Estimates totale/		59,200	69,200				
SOUTH AMERICA							
Colombia		f/ 711	1,352	1,366	--	--	--
Venezuela		195	512	--	--	--	--
Peru	Feb.-Apr.	--	469	--	--	g/ 470	--
Bolivia		114	332	--	268	--	--
Chile		172	355	--	--	--	--
Brazil	Sept.	13,400	hh/16,139	--	--	--	--
Uruguay		b/i/ 1,[illegible]	378	--	--	--	--
Argentina	Dec.j/	b/k/2,90[illegible]	[illegible]/l/[illegible],427	--	--	--	--
All S.Amer.count. rept'd all periods Estimated total e/		23,200	30,900				
EUROPE							
England and Wales	June	2,390	2,658	2,692	2,971	2,367	2,306
Isle of Man	"	4	4	4	4	3	--
Scotland	"	150	167	197	196	160	141
Northern Ireland	"	215	134	236	229	192	216
Irish Free State	"	1,046	947	1,178	1,183	945	1,044
Norway m/	"	n/ 334	216	300	283	--	--
Swedden	"	1,023	1,056	n/ 1,369	--	--	--
Denmark	July	2,715	2,314	3,731	3,363	3,616	4,900
Holland	May-June	1,305	1,519	--	--	--	--
Belgium	Dec.j/	1,533	1,081	1,144	1,124	1,139	1,237
France	Dec.j/	7,529	5,302	5,777	6,019	6,017	--
Spain	Dec.j/	2,544	4,500	5,032	--	--	--
Portugal		b/o/1,111	1,019	--	--	--	--
Italy	May.Apr.	2,685	2,630	d/g/2,850	--	--	--

Continued

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

HOGS: Numbers in countries having 150,000 and over, averages 1909-1913 and 1921-25, annual 1927-1930, continued

Country	Month of estimate	Average 1909-1913 a/	Average 1921-1925 a/	1927	1928	1929	1930
EUROPE		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Switzerland	April	b/ 570	b/ 640	d/ 635	--	--	--
Germany	Dec. j/	22,533	15,776	19,424	22,899	20,106	19,920
Austria	Dec. j/	1,932	1,399	--	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia	Dec. j/	2,516	2,201	d/ 2,539	--	--	--
Hungary	Apr.July	3,322	2,424	2,387	2,662	2,582	--
Yugoslavia	January	3,956	2,875	2,770	2,613	--	--
Greece	Dec. j/	346	390	510	453	419	--
Bulgaria	Dec. j/	546	832	1,002	--	--	--
Rumania	Dec. j/	3,262	2,976	3,168	3,076	2,832	--
Poland	November	5,487	5,287	6,333	--	4,829	--
Lithuania	Spring	1,358	1,521	1,010	1,060	--	--
Latvia	June	557	465	535	535	g/ 388	--
Estonia	July	252	299	354	327	279	--
Finland	Sept.	422	378	418	435	--	--
Russia, European & Asiatic p/	Summer	20,336	21,124	22,445	25,485	21,102	--
All European count. rept'd all periods excl. Russia -							
Pre-war to 1930		30,582	23,077	28,602	31,965	28,525	29,764
Pre-war to 1929		45,854	34,937	41,337	45,041	41,045	
Estimated total excl. Russia e/		71,800	61,100				
AFRICA							
Union of S.Africa	Apr.Aug.	b/ 1,082	888	870	r/ 857	--	--
Madagascar	February	600	369	335	328	--	--
All African count. rept'd all periods- Estimated total e/		2,200	1,900				
ASIA							
China (incl. Turkestan and Manchuria)		76,819	--	--	--	--	--
Japan	Dec. j/	297	590	621	677	764	--
Chosen	Dec. j/	629	1,078	1,221	1,244	1,277	--
Formosa	Dec. j/	1,293	1,302	1,543	1,643	1,718	--
Siam	March	749	864	--	--	--	--
Straits Settlements		139	267	--	--	--	--
Philippine Islands	Dec. j/	1,763	5,768	9,298	10,568	--	--
Dutch East Indies - Outer possessions	Dec. j/	--	783	842	--	--	--

Continued

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

HOGS: Numbers in countries having 150,000 and over, averages 1909-1913 and 1921-25, annual 1927-1930, continued

Country	Month of	Average 1909-1913 a/	Average 1921-1925 a/	1927	1928	1929	1930
ASIA, CONT'D		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
All asiatic count. rept'd all periods excl. Russia -							
Pre-war to 1929.		2,219	2,970	3,385	3,564	3,759	
Estimated total excl. Russia e/		82,700	87,700				
OCEANIA							
Australia.....	Dec. j/	910	918	989	878	910	--
New Zealand.....	January	b/ 349	396	520	587	557	
All Oceania count. rept'd all periods							
Pre-war to 1929.		1,259	1,314	1,509	1,465	1,467	
Estimated total e/.....		1,300	1,300				
Grand total count. rept'd all periods							
Pre-war to 1930 excl. Russia.....		83,882	84,904	83,390	92,582	85,405	82,364
Pre-war to 1929 incl. Russia.....		126,318	126,516	128,159	140,669	128,635	
Estimated world total incl. Russia e/.....		260,700	263,000				

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Official estimates and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated.

a/ Average for 5-year period if available, otherwise for any year or year within that period unless otherwise stated. In countries having changed boundaries, the figures are estimated for one year only for numbers within present boundaries. For the pre-war average the years immediately preceding the war have been used. b/ Nearest census figure. c/ Incomplete. d/ Year 1926. e/ These totals include interpolations for a few countries not reporting each year, and rough estimates for some others. f/ Year 1915. g/ Unofficial. h/ Year 1920. i/ Year 1928. j/ Countries reporting as of December have been considered as of January 1 of the following year, i. e., the figure for the number of swine in France as of December 31, 1925 has been put in the 1926 column, etc. k/ June 1914. l/ Year 1922. m/ Number in rural communities. n/ September 1926. p/ Year 1916 from the Soviet Union Review, April 1928, page 52. Years 1924-1927 Statistical Review October 1928. Years 1928 and 1929 Economic Life, August 14, 1929. Including collective farms, number were as follows in millions:- 1925, 21; 1926, 21; 1927, 23; 1928, 26; 1929, 21. q/ Year 1916. r/ Number in towns assumed to be same as in 1927, i. e., 22,000 and added in for purposes of comparison.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

BROOD SOWS: Number in principal pork and hog exporting and importing countries reporting, pre-war and 1925 to 1930

Country	Month of estimate	Pre-war	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
EXPORTING COUNTRIES:								
United States	Jan. 1		10,088	10,286	10,855	10,587	10,000	9,612
Denmark, sows 4 months and over	July	283	290	391	396	344	434	
Canada	June		533	569	577	551	537	
Irish Free State	June	108	75	93	124	115	96	111
Sweden, boars & sows	June	128				135		
Poland						a/ 761		
Hungary	July		602	547	531	579	554	
New Zealand	Jan.		60	64	69	82	75	
Rumania	Dec. b/		1,042	1,017	1,086	1,066	975	
Yugoslavia	Jan.		685	692	694	662		
IMPORTING COUNTRIES:								
England and Wales	June	332	316	301	393	380	307	315
Scotland	June	18	16	18	27	22	18	17
North Ireland	June	--	11	16	25	22	17	20
Total	June	--	343	335	445	424	342	352
Germany - Six months to 1 year	Dec. b/		462	491	625	504	556	d/ 663
1 year and over			813	882	1,126	1,218	1,063	d/ 1,178
Total			1,275	1,373	1,751	1,722	1,619	c/ 1,841
France	Dec. b/	d/ 907	779	777	776	785	790	
Belgium	Dec. b/		124	129	127	130	130	137
Norway	June		41	41	39			
Finland, sows over 6 months	Sept.		39	40	43	43		

Compiled from official sources.

a/ Ten months and over.

b/ Estimates reported as of December have been considered as of January 1 of following year.

c/ Excluding Alsace-Lorraine.

d/ In June 1930 the number of brood sows 6 months to one year was 876,000 compared with 671,000 on June, 1929. Brood sows over 1 year in June 1930 numbered 1,356,000 against only 1,145,000 the preceding June.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

HOGS: Estimated slaughter in exporting and importing countries, average prewar 1926 to 1930 a/

(For earlier figures see Foreign Crops and Markets, September 16 1929, August 27, 1928, July 18, 1927, July 6, 1926, May 18, 1925, February 4,1925)

Country	Average prewar b/	1926	1927	1928	1929	First 7 months 1929	First 7 months 1930
EXPORTING COUNTRIES c/	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
United States-							
Federal inspected.	31,759	40,636	43,633	49,795	48,445	28,772	26,607
Total d/	53,910	65,779	69,250	76,593	74,945	--	--
Denmark, in export houses.....	2,503	3,838	5,098	5,373	4,994	e/ 2,356	e/ 2,726
Canada-							
Inspected	1,619	2,491	2,540	2,547	2,353	1,387	1,165
Total.....	4,280	5,636	5,965	5,880			
Sweden.....	--	--	--	--			
Poland-							
Inspected.....	--	--	2,435	2,976	2,929		
Total inspected... & uninspected.....	--	--	2,860	3,982	3,759		
Hungary, inspected...	--	1,199	1,121	1,220			
Russia f/.....	--	23,637	22,486	--			
New Zealand g/.....	179	h/ 444	h/ 498	h/ 517	h/ 534		
China.....	--	--	--	--			
Argentina-							
In freezing establishments only ..	15	250	240	344	431	e/ 260	e/ 211
In packing plants and Liniers	97	525	546	675	769	i/ 315	i/ 291
Total, excl. farm...	136	--	--	--			
Australia.....	867	1,396	1,302	--			
Brazil-							
Total	839	--	--	--			
In packing plants, State of Sao Paulo j/	17	67	94	146	19		
Yugoslavia.....	--	--	641	646	573		
Estonia-							
Inspected.....	--	119	136	--			
Total.....	--	465	470	493			
Bulgaria, in 13 cities	--	42	49	50			
Total.....	--	90	92	--			
IMPORTING COUNTRIES							
United Kingdom k/	5,420	l/ 4,439	l/ 5,675	l/ 6,178	m/4,890		
Germany-							
Inspected.....	16,406	13,072	17,279	19,480	17,189	e/ 8,761	e/ 8,443
Total.....	21,710	17,572	21,590	23,791	19,446		
France, total n/.....	7,287	6,281	6,248	6,512	6,414		
Czechoslovakia.....	--	3,594	3,478	3,840	--		

Continued

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

HOGS: Estimated slaughter in exporting and importing countries, average prewar 1926 to 1930 a/

(For earlier figures see Foreign Crops and Markets, September 16, 1929, August 27, 1928, July 18, 1927, July 6, 1926, May 18, 1925, February 4, 1925)

Country	Average prewar b/	1926	1927	1928	1929	First 7 months	
						1929	1930
IMPORTING COUNTRIES, CONTINUED	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Austria, in public slaughter houses.	--	933	863	964			
Belgium, inspected and farm	1,479	1,364	1,458	1,501			
Switzerland	--	564	553	652			
Norway o/	86	165	220	--			
Union of S.Africa at slaughter houses f/	--	174	222	--			

a/ Countries arranged in order of importance as exporting or importing countries.
b/ Average for 5 years immediately preceding the war whenever available.
c/ No data available on slaughtering in China which exported 10,801,000 lbs.in 1927.
d/ Estimates of the Bureau of Animal Industry.
e/ Six months only.
f/ Fiscal years ending 1926 and 1927.
g/ Years ending March 31 following.
h/ Includes 41,601 hogs slaughtered on farms in 1926-27, 42,836 in 1927-28, 46,391 in 1928-29 and estimate of 48,000 for 1929-30.
i/ Five months.
j/ Year 1916.
k/ For years ending May 30 following.
l/ Estimates based on official method of estimating as published in the Agricultural Output for England and Wales 1925.
m/ Preliminary.
n/ Prewar average estimate of Dr. Louis G. Michael. Subsequent years based on method used by Dr. Michael in United States Department of Agriculture technical Bulletin #37, Agricultural Survey of Europe - France.
o/ Includes Danish and Swedish animals slaughtered in Norway.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

PORK: Estimated production in exporting and importing countries, average prewar, 1926 to 1930 a/

(For earlier figures see Foreign Crops and Markets, September 16, 1929, August 27, 1928, July 18, 1927, July 6, 1926, May 18, 1925, February 4, 1925)

Country	Average prewar b/	1926	1927	1928	1929	First 7 months 1929	First 7 months 1930
c/ EXPORTING COUNTRIES	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
United States d/-							
Federal inspected	4,611	6,612	7,052	7,818	7,674	5,050	4,705
Total e/	7,844	10,505	10,889	11,981	11,821	--	--
Denmark, in export houses.....	370	571	755	794	f/ 739	f/g/ 349	f/g/ 403
Canada-							
Inspected f/....	248	354	361	362	334	197	165
Total	467	706	775	797	--	--	--
Sweden, in factories	--	61	89	85	--	--	--
Poland, inspected..	--	--	585	h/ 655	h/ 644		
Hungary, inspected.	--	--	--	--			
Russia i/.....	--	2,374	2,687	--			
New Zealand j/....	23	k/ 57	k/ 60	k/ 62	k/ 64	l/ 10	l/ 7
China.....	--	--	--	--			
Argentina:							
In freezing est. alone.....	2	30	38	50	72	m/ 18	m/ 15
In packing plants and Liniers....	15	64	87	98	129		
Total (excl. farm)	20	--	--	--			
Australia...n/...	49	74	75	--			
Brazil-							
Total.....	118	--	--	--			
In packing plants, State of Sao Paulo o/	3	12	16	25			
Yugoslavia.....	---	--	--	--	--		
Estonia-							
Inspected.....	--	23	27	---			
Total.....	--	94	94	98			
Bulgaria, in 13 cities.....	5	7	8	7			
Total.....	--	14	15	---			
IMPORTING COUNTRIES							
United Kingdom p/	862	f/ 710	f/ 907	f/ 988	f/ 782	q/ 37	q/ 29
Germany-							
Inspected.....	3,068	2,654	3,421	3,779	3,403	g/ 1,725	g/ 1,694
Total.....	4,060	3,567	4,275	4,615	3,850	--	--
France, total r/.	1,789	1,457	1,460	1,509	1,481		
Czechoslovakia s/	--	463	463	513			

Continued

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

PORK: Estimated production in exporting and importing countries, average prewar, 1926 6o 1930 a/

(For earlier figures see Foreign Crops and Markets, September 16, 1929, August 27, 1928, July 18, 1927, July 6, 1926, May 17, 1925, February 4, 1925)

Country	Average prewar b/	1926	1927	1928	1929	First 7 months 1929	First 7 months 1930
IMPORTING COUNTRIES CONTINUED	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Austria, in public slaughter houses.	--	--	--	--			
Belgium, inspected and farm.....	296	276	283	312			
Switzerland.....	---	--	--	--			
Norway t/.....	16	28	37	--			
Union of S.Africa u/	--	6	7	7			

a/ Countries arranged in order of importance as exporting or importing countries.
b/ Average for 5 years immediately preceding the war whenever available.
c/ No data available on China which exported 10,801,000 pounds in 1927.
d/ Lard included, to be comparable with other estimates in this table. Lard alone was estimated as follows in millions of pounds: Federal inspected, prewar 932; 1926 1,513; 1927 1,557; 1928, 1750; 1929 1,763; total prewar 1,584; 1926 2,324; 1927 2,356; 1928 2,594; 1929 2,598.
e/ Estimates of the Bureau of Animal Industry.
f/ Estimated by multiplying number slaughtered by an average dressed weight.
g/ Six months only.
h/ Multiplied slaughter by official average dressed weight for 1927.
i/ Officially estimated for fiscal years ending 1926 and 1927.
j/ Years ending March 31 following.
k/ Includes 5,408,000 pounds produced on farms in 1926-27; 5,140,000 pounds in 1927-28; 5,567,000 pounds in 1928-29 and an estimate of 5,760,000 in 1929-30.
l/ Exports, first 5 months.
m/ Four months.
n/ Bacon and hams only.
o/ Multiplied by average dressed weight reported for 1919 and 1920.
p/ For years ending May 31 following.
q/ January-July receipts of British and Irish pork and bacon at London Central Markets.
r/ Prewar average estimate of Dr. Louis G. Michael. Subsequent years based on method used by Dr. Michael in United States Department of Agriculture technical Bulletin #37, Agricultural Survey of Europe-France.
s/ Lard alone estimated at 98,462,000 pounds in 1926 and 101,561,000 pounds in 1927.
t/ Includes meat from Swedish and Danish animals slaughtered in Norway.
u/ Factory production of bacon and hams alone.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

United States

Hog numbers in the United States stood at only 52,600,000 head on January 1, 1930 against 56,880,000 in 1929, and 60,617,000 in 1928. There was also a 6 per cent decrease in reported spring farrowings in 1930 with the number reserved for fall farrowing also down, so that a further decrease in hogs may be expected in this country on January 1, 1931. The United States exported 1,208,000,000 pounds of pork products, mostly to European consuming countries, in 1929, and accounted for over half of the world total pork exports.

The indicated reduction in United States hog numbers were directly responsible for the smaller slaughter figures registered during 1929 and 1930. Since December 1929, United States month-ended stocks of pork and lard also have been consistently smaller than during the corresponding months of a year earlier. From late February to early September, however, hog prices were lower than those in 1929. A reduced consumer demand attributable to the reduction in American industrial activity has been the leading factor in the less favorable domestic hog market. The reduced foreign demand in effect during most of the 1929-30 marketings season also has affected adversely the United States hog market. For the ten months, October - July, 1929-30, prices paid for American pork products in foreign markets were lower than in the 1928-29 season. The volume of exports during most of the 1929-30 season has been larger than in 1928-29, but figures for recent months are expected to bring the totals as of September 30 below those of the season ended September 30, 1929. Additional details on the United States hog and pork situation based on seasonal data appear in "World Hog and Pork Prospects", September 20, 1930. The trade figures on the following pages cover the fiscal year ended June 30, 1930 and in general show increases over the fiscal year 1929. It should be borne in mind, however, that the latest fiscal year period covers 6 months of 1929, wherein a relatively better foreign demand prevailed for American pork products than in the past 10 months.

On a fiscal year basis, United States exports of lard increased from 1927 to 1930. Total exports for the year ended June 30 last were slightly larger than in the preceding year and 51.6 per cent above the average for 1909-1913. The outstanding feature of the lard trade in recent years is the downward tendency in exports to Germany. The smaller United States exports to that country have coincided with the rebuilding of German hog resources and with a growing German consumption of lard substitutes. In the year just closed, lard exports to Germany were 13 per cent above pre-war figures and 13.4 per cent below figures for 1926. In earlier years Germany and the United Kingdom took about equal quantities of American lard. By 1930, however, the lard trade with the United Kingdom had advanced to a volume 33 per cent greater than the exports to Germany for the same year, and registered a lead of 42 per cent over the pre-war average. See table, page 407 .

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

In cured pork products, exports have shown increase since 1927, but the 1930 total was 32.5 per cent below 1926 and 26.8 per cent under the pre-war average. The 1930 exports were almost equally divided between bacon, and hams and shoulders. The decline in exports as against pre-war years has been most marked in bacon. The United Kingdom retains its position as the leading buyer of American bacon, but exports to that country represent a smaller percentage of the total bacon exports than in former years. In hams and shoulders exports to the United Kingdom accounted for 78 per cent of the total 1930 exports against 83.8 per cent of the pre-war average. In both pickled and fresh pork also the United Kingdom is the leading buyer. Exports of pickled products have been fairly steady in recent years at levels below the pre-war average. In fresh pork, however, there has been an upward trend, although the total volume involved is still relatively small. See tables, pages 408 and 409.

UNITED STATES: Exports of lard a/ by countries, 1912-13 annual 1925-26 to 1929-30

Country to which exported	Year beginning July 1: 1912-13	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30 Preliminary
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium	18,762	14,092	13,718	14,541	14,841	18,700
Denmark	1,812	3,748	3,076	2,487	2,381	2,403
Germany	160,862	208,541	174,621	176,771	195,695	180,074
Italy	6,106	13,891	7,642	20,384	29,200	19,865
Netherlands	43,384	41,479	46,071	35,784	36,992	48,584
United Kingdom	168,380	218,146	222,086	233,564	229,899	240,147
Other Europe	21,178	18,794	23,162	35,657	46,689	53,628
Total Europe	420,484	518,691	489,376	519,188	555,687	563,401
Canada	11,080	12,361	14,838	16,172	17,864	15,112
Cuba	46,526	77,377	79,599	78,469	84,316	79,860
Other countries	40,935	87,016	91,949	102,569	123,037	128,787
Total	519,025	695,445	675,813	716,398	780,914	787,160

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1913; Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June issues, 1927-29, and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1930.
a/ Lard, pure

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports of bacon a/ by countries, 1912-13, annual 1925-26 to 1929-30

Country to which exported	Year beginning July 1					
	1912-13	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30 prel.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium	9,141	5,673	3,415	1,787	2,146	4,699
France	2,097	619	870	473	358	697
Germany	3,434	14,043	6,818	9,838	5,982	8,468
Italy	11,781	3,264	1,439	8,113	15,106	8,289
Netherlands	7,639	6,379	2,502	632	1,198	2,959
Norway	4,054	7,050	2,422	3,244	2,742	2,642
United Kingdom	138,133	106,909	68,220	50,127	53,364	57,443
Other Europe	7,992	12,880	12,875	25,340	22,339	21,192
Total Europe	184,271	156,817	98,561	99,554	103,235	106,389
Canada	6,868	4,780	4,584	5,173	5,769	5,617
Cuba	6,658	22,085	21,070	19,107	16,698	15,957
Other countries	3,197	2,471	3,328	3,133	3,546	3,707
Total	200,994	186,153	127,543	126,967	129,248	131,670

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1913; Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June issues, 1927-1929 and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1930.
a/ Includes Cumberland sides.

UNITED STATES: Exports of hams and shoulders, a/ by countries, 1912-13, annual 1925-26 to 1929-30

Country to which exported	Year beginning July 1					
	1912-13	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30 prel.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium	5,822	3,929	451	660	1,003	2,136
France	316	312	107	87	53	366
Netherlands	131	747	208	184	199	14
United Kingdom	134,017	190,136	124,391	104,020	100,959	103,169
Other Europe	560	1,468	1,109	1,575	1,772	785
Total Europe	140,846	196,592	126,266	106,526	103,986	106,470
Canada	6,785	6,099	4,803	6,134	6,309	11,370
Cuba	6,002	10,553	6,548	8,167	7,435	6,307
Mexico	782	1,012	716	728	695	692
Panama	1,029	818	655	976	884	1,036
Other countries	4,101	4,941	4,661	5,288	6,087	5,707
Total	159,545	220,015	143,649	127,819	125,396	131,582

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States 1913, Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June issues, 1927-1929 and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 1930.
a/ Includes Wiltshire sides.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

UNITED STATES: Exports of pork, pickled, by countries, 1912-13, annual 1925-26 to 1929-30

Country to which exported	Year beginning July 1					
	1912-13	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30 prel.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Belgium	458	291	115	71	213	383
Norway	261	1,469	394	722	854	799
United Kingdom	14,620	2,972	3,857	5,184	7,608	5,094
Other Europe	1,881	1,138	435	1,039	1,573	1,139
Total Europe	17,220	5,870	4,801	7,016	10,248	7,415
Canada	9,437	7,889	5,800	7,056	8,596	11,211
Panama	1,438	240	332	398	240	395
Newfoundland & Lab.	5,673	3,580	3,532	3,734	4,530	4,792
Haiti	2,626	972	917	1,055	838	719
Cuba	9,141	5,935	7,760	7,626	10,550	9,798
Other countries	8,214	4,640	4,820	4,765	4,904	5,503
Total	53,749	29,126	27,962	31,650	39,906	39,833

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1913; Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June issues, 1927-1929 and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce 1930.

UNITED STATES: Exports of pork, fresh, by countries, 1912-13, annual 1925-26 to 1929-30:

Country to which exported	Year beginning July 1					
	1912-13	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30 prel.
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
France	--	37	41	27	29	124
Italy	0	0	0	761	2,183	2,289
United Kingdom	758	10,686	7,128	6,418	4,547	10,527
Other Europe	--	937	241	214	303	1,272
Total Europe	758	11,660	7,410	7,420	7,062	14,212
Canada	580	1,194	590	796	582	1,091
Cuba	99	2,138	1,763	1,557	1,732	1,618
Other countries	1,021	876	1,117	1,287	1,265	1,850
Total	2,458	15,868	10,880	11,060	10,641	18,771

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1913; Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, June issues, 1927-29 and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

THE WORLD SITUATION HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

Canada

Hog numbers in Canada have been declining since 1927 and in June 1929 numbered 4,382,000, or 3 per cent below 1928. Brood sows at the same time were 3 per cent below 1928. No estimate of hog numbers is as yet available for 1930, but no material increase was expected in the spring pig crop as a whole, according to the annual Canadian Government "Live Stock Market and Meat Trade Review" for 1929. The number of brood sows liquidated through stock yards in 1929 represented the heaviest percentage during the past five years. Hog marketings in Canada for the first 7 months of 1930 were considerably below those of a year earlier. The number sold at stock yards during the first 7 months of 1930 was 546,000, or 12 per cent below the corresponding period of 1929.

July supplies at yards and plants combined were approximately 5,000 fewer than in the preceding months. The feature of the market was the strong demand for feeder hogs which sold around bacon hog prices at Toronto and at select prices and better at Montreal and western markets, states the "Review" for July. The average price of select bacon hogs at Toronto for July 1930 was $12.70 per 100 pounds against $14.44 for July 1929, $13.11 in July 1928, and $10.34 in July 1927. Feeder hogs were quoted as high as $12.22 in July 1930 against $11.44 in June and $10.39 in May.

Live hog exports from January to July, 1930, all of which were shipped to the United States, fell to 81 compared with 846 during the same periof of 1929. During all of 1929 about 2,000 were sent to this country, compared with 21,000 in 1928 and the post-war record of 195,000 in 1927. Bacon exports from Canada have been decreasing since 1925 and for the first 7 months of 1930 amounted to only 10,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 43 per cent compared with the same period of 1929. In 1929 only 29,000,000 pounds of bacon were exported against 132,000,000 pounds in 1925. The record quantity in post-war years was 245,000,000 pounds shipped in 1919.

The bulk of Canadian bacon exports goes to the United Kingdom, although an average of over 1,000,000 pounds was sent to the United States during the last 5 years. In 1929, however, bacon imports into Canada from the United States reached 7,000,000 pounds, exceeding the exports to this country by about 5,000,000 pounds. Exports of pork from Canada have also been declining for the past 2 years and for the first 7 months of the current year amounted to 3,900,000 pounds, or 36 per cent under the same period of 1929. The amount shipped to the United States during the above mentioned period was only 900,000 pounds against 2,200,000 pounds during the corresponding period of 1929. In 1929 Canada exported about 4,000,000 pounds of pork to this country and imported 14,000,000 pounds, whereas in 1927 approximately 16,000,000 pounds were exported to the United States and 9,000,000 imported from this country.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

CANADA: Imports of pork, bacon and hams, years 1925-1929

Kind of meat and country of origin	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
PORK					
United Kingdom	--	a/	1	--	--
United States	15,442	14,655	8,871	11,202	13,935
Other countries	1	5	a/	4	10
Total	15,443	14,660	8,872	11,206	13,945
BACON AND HAMS					
United Kingdom	1	1	91	1	2
United States	1,186	1,401	1,744	2,767	6,853
Other countries	4	a/	a/	1	a/
Total	1,191	1,402	1,835	2,769	6,855

Compiled from Tenth Annual Live Stock Market and Meat Trade Review, 1929.
a/ Less than 500.

CANADA: Number of hogs on hand and exports of live hogs, years 1913-1929, January-July, 1929 and 1930

Year ended December 31	Number on hand June 15	Live hogs exported		
		To the United States	To Great Britain	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number
1913	3,448,326	3,162	--	3,694
1914	3,434,261	214,709	--	214,989
1915	3,111,900	62,285	--	62,763
1916	3,474,840	1,191	--	1,527
1917	3,619,382	14,192	--	14,894
1918	4,289,682	7,596	--	8,184
1919	4,040,070	28,837	--	29,542
1920	3,515,678	528	--	1,399
1921	3,904,895	2,479	--	3,154
1922	3,915,684	1,658	--	2,338
1923	4,405,316	329	--	1,554
1924	5,069,181	26,395	--	28,107
1925	4,426,148	87,594	--	89,323
1926	4,359,582	82,956	1,412	85,972
1927	4,694,789	194,657	--	197,106
1928	4,497,367	20,661	4	23,263
1929	4,381,725	2,018	--	3,942
January-July-				
1929		846		2,174
1930		81		1,772

Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, 1923, page 57; 1928,1929,page 53 and 54, July 1930.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

CANADA: Total hog slaughter in inspected establishments by months, 1925-1930

Month	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
January	335	232	255	271	249	207
February	246	200	220	248	208	168
March	241	217	234	247	215	168
April	220	204	210	222	208	162
May	210	204	213	219	187	174
June	225	182	214	204	161	159
Jan.-June	1,477	1,239	1,346	1,411	1,228	1,038
July	168	164	149	164	159	127
August	155	164	161	140	161	
September	174	189	174	161	143	
October	209	217	208	200	207	
November	224	264	248	232	234	
December	235	254	254	239	221	
Total	2,642	2,491	2,540	2,547	2,353	

Compiled from Livestock and Animal Products Statistics, 1925 to date.

CANADA: Hog slaughter, production and export of bacon and pork, annual 1913-1929, seven months 1929 and 1930

Year ended December 31	Inspected slaughter hogs	Total slaughter hogs	Total pork prod.	Exports of bacon: To the U.S.	Exports of bacon: To United Kingdom	Exports of bacon: Total a/	Exports of pork: To U.S.	Exports of pork: To United Kingdom	Exports of pork: Total a/
	1,000	1,000	Mill. pounds	Mill. pounds	Mill. pounds	Mill. pounds	Mill. pounds	Mill. pounds	Mill. pounds
1913	1,665	b/	b/	c/	27.4	27.5	0.4	c/	0.9
1914	2,255	b/	b/	12.8	48.5	61.5	14.8	2.0	17.0
1915	2,616	b/	b/	2.3	137.4	140.2	3.7	10.9	15.2
1916	2,319	b/	b/	.2	197.8	198.5	1.1	11.7	12.9
1917	2,084	b/	b/	.6	216.6	219.5	2.0	9.2	12.1
1918	2,272	b/	b/	1.3	119.6	121.6	2.3	33.3	35.9
1919	2,332	5,526	690.7	2.9	240.7	245.3	3.7	1.4	6.8
1920	1,785	4,834	638.0	.7	104.2	105.2	1.4	.6	4.1
1921	1,636	5,297	699.2	.2	101.7	103.1	.6	.2	3.0
1922	1,927	5,382	710.4	.2	98.4	99.1	.6	.4	1.7
1923	2,256	6,056	799.4	.3	99.2	100.3	.7	2.1	3.3
1924	2,914	6,625	940.8	.7	112.0	113.4	5.6	6.3	14.8
1925	2,642	5,720	812.3	1.3	130.5	132.5	7.0	7.9	17.3
1926	2,491	5,636	800.3	1.6	90.8	93.2	8.2	6.5	16.8
1927	2,540	5,965	847.0	4.2	53.1	58.3	15.5	6.8	24.6
1928	2,547	5,880	835.0	3.5	37.1	41.3	7.4	1.9	11.0
1929	2,353			2.3	25.8	28.8	3.6	4.0	10.2
Jan.-July 1929	1,387	--	--	1.4	15.8	17.6	2.2	2.8	6.1
1930	1,165	--	--	.9	8.4	10.0	.9	1.4	3.9

Livestock Market and Meat Trade Review, 1923, page 59; 1928, page 54, 1929, page 55.
a/ Includes exports to other countries. b/ Not available. c/ Less than 100,000 pounds.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

CANADA: Exports of pork and pork products, by countries, years 1913, 1927-1930

Country	Year ended March 31				
	1913	1927	1928	1929	1930
PORK, FRESH, CHILLED OR FROZEN - a/	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Newfoundland	354	195	212	233	256
United States	57	13,154	8,305	8,079	3,465
France	29	b/	b/	b/	b/
Miquelon & St. Pierre	25	12	b/	b/	b/
United Kingdom	4	1,995	1,142	527	4
Other countries	53	35	69	61	61
Total	522	15,391	9,728	8,900	3,786
BACON AND HAMS - c/					
United Kingdom	38,387	75,562	51,730	36,932	27,028
United States	155	2,477	4,287	3,336	2,245
Newfoundland	25	357	286	255	177
Other countries	122	349	542	534	457
Total	38,689	78,745	56,845	41,057	29,907
PORK, DRY SALTED -					
United Kingdom		5,716	3,675	1,044	5,183
Norway		b/	59	187	338
Other countries		308	171	225	169
Total	d/	6,024	3,905	1,456	5,690
PORK, PICKLED -					
Newfoundland		407	506	160	311
British Honduras		203	227	66	82
United Kingdom		45	12	16	2
Trinidad and Tobago		281	232	168	709
Barbados		340	243	137	498
Other British W. Indies		160	277	111	108
United States		1,038	1,007	101	122
Other countries		250	211	368	651
Total	d/	2,724	2,715	1,127	2,483
LARD -					
United Kingdom	35	3,093	1,346	33	1,303
Newfoundland	10	15	b/	b/	b/
United States	2	28	55	e/	e/
Germany	0	908	563	b/	b/
Netherlands	0	521	551	b/	b/
Peru	0	727	623	473	122
Belgium	0	128	b/	b/	b/
Finland	0	58	b/	b/	b/
Colombia	0	b/	23	98	16
Other countries	e/	324	477	172	122
Total	47	5,802	3,638	776	1,563

Compiled from Report of the Department of Customs, March 1913 and Quarterly Report of the Trade of Canada, March 1927-1930. a/ The year 1913 includes all pork. b/ If any, included in "Other countries". c/ For years 1927-1930, shoulders and sides are included. d/ Included with "Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen." e/ Less than 500.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

European exporting countries

Denmark

Production and export of Danish bacon increased considerably during the first half of the current year. Hog numbers on July 15, 1930 were estimated at 4,900,000, or 36 per cent above the preceding year, according to early, incomplete returns, The increase seems unusually large and will probably be modified somewhat in the final returns. Brood sows in July 1930 were returned at 599,000, or 36 per cent above 1929. With slaughter for the first 6 months of 1930 at figures 16 per cent larger than in the same months of 1929, it seems probable that pork production this year will establish a record. The heavy increase in production has affected adversely the British market for American cured pork.

Exports of bacon, fresh pork and hams for the first six months of the current year amounted to 301,000,000 pounds, or 16 per cent above last year for the same period. In 1928 exports reached 598,000,000 pounds against an average of 247,000,000 before the war. Practically the entire output of Danish bacon is marketed in the United Kingdom. In 1929, 2,118,000 pounds were exported to Germany, which usually takes most of the fresh pork exports. However, bacon exports to that country for the first six months of this year amounted to only 224,000 pounds against 1,577,000 pounds for the same period of 1929. In addition to fresh pork, Denmark also exports some live hogs to Germany and Italy. For the first 7 months of 1930, 28,000 head were exported to Germany, an increase of 33 per cent on the same period of 1929. Total exports of live hogs numbered 35,000 against 26,000 during the first half of 1929, and 51,000 for that entire year.

DENMARK: Hog slaughter in export houses by months, 1925-1930

Month	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
January	344	285	384	494	402	438
February	306	300	345	477	348	407
March	370	334	478	456	384	442
April	333	289	380	464	429	529
May	294	271	424	497	435	432
June	324	318	483	416	358	478
Jan.-June	1,971	1,797	2,494	2,804	2,356	2,726
July	311	286	381	415	432	
August	258	320	442	427	399	
September	288	334	439	393	422	
October	312	324	423	494	501	
November	271	372	446	398	396	
December	355	405	473	442	488	
Total	3,766	3,838	5,098	5,373	4,994	

Official figures.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

DENMARK: Exports of pork and lard, by countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1929, January-June, 1929 and 1930

Country to which exported	Calendar year				January-June	
	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929 prelim.	1929	1930
PORK, FRESH: a/	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United Kingdom	18,977	9,790	7,128			
Switzerland	1,796	b/	b/			
Germany	2,229	16,469	11,653			
Other countries	521	3,080	2,368			
Total	23,523	29,339	21,149	cd/19,328	cd/ 9,408	cd/11,426
BACON:						
United Kingdom	e/246,814	557,462	597,892	546,262	259,228	300,542
Germany	—	0	0	2,118	1,577	224
Other countries	31	0	0	274	159	146
Total	246,845	557,462	597,892	f/548,654	f/260,964	f/300,912
HAMS:						
United Kingdom	e/ 114	65	56			
Other countries	528	8	8			
Total	642	73	64	g/	g/	g/
LARD:						
United Kingdom	1,870	7,201	6,436			
Germany	6,845	20,934	22,451			
Norway	424	240	216			
Other countries	735	838	1,748			
Total	9,874	29,213	30,851	c/28,435	c/13,952	c/ 16,198

Compiled from International Trade in Meats and Animal Fats, average 1909-13; Danmarks Vareindforsel og-Udforsel 1927-1928; and Vareomsaetningen December 1929 and June issue 1930.

Note - Exports for 1909 include foreign exports; domestic exports by countries not available.

a/ Includes heads and feet.
b/ If any, included in other countries.
c/ Not available by countries.
d/ Heads and feet only.
e/ Four-year average, 1910-13.
f/ Includes fresh pork and hams.
g/ Included in bacon.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

Netherlands

The June 1, 1930 quarterly report for the Netherlands shows an increase in sows in farrow of 20 per cent as compared with a 30 per cent increase reported on March 1, 1930. All other classes show increases ranging from 5 per cent for fat hogs to 15 - 20 per cent for farrows. No census of hog numbers is available for the Netherlands since the census of 1921 showing 1,519,000 hogs on hand in May - June. The Netherlands ranks second to Denmark as a competitor of the United States in the European cured pork market, especially the United Kingdom. Since 1926, Netherlands bacon has been reaching British markets in quantities which have shown a decided upward tendency whenever market conditions were at all favorable. Before June 1926, the Netherlands exported pork almost entirely in the fresh state, and was the leading source of the fresh pork imported into the United Kingdom. In that month, however, a British quarantine against all continental fresh meat forced the Dutch pork to secure an outlet as a cured product.

The Netherlands exported 202,636,000 pounds of pork and pork products during 1929. Half of the above quantity was exported to the United Kingdom in the form of bacon. Sufficient quantities, however, go to Germany to make the Netherlands the leading source of German bacon imports. A considerable quantity of Netherlands lard offers competition to the American product in European markets. Consul Foster at Rotterdam reports that in 1929 hogs and pork products represented 4.3 per cent of the total value of Netherlands exports for that year. About 30 bacon factories do all of the curing of pork for export. The distribution of the factories allows all hog raising areas except those of the extreme south to participate in the bacon export business. Hogs raised in the southern areas are largely marketed as fresh meat in Rotterdam, The Hague, and other large centers.

Exports of pork products from the Netherlands during the first half of 1930 amounted to only 97,209,000 pounds, or 11 per cent below the same period of 1929. Exports for the whole year 1929 were 26 per cent under 1928 and 32 per cent below 1927. Bacon shipments to the United Kingdom for the first half of 1930 fell 16 per cent to 48,477,000 pounds compared with a year earlier, while exports for the year 1929 were also 16 per cent under the high figure for 1928. Total lard exports also showed a decrease during the first half of 1930, continuing the decline noticed during the past three years. In 1927, 25,000,000 pounds, or about one-third of total lard exports, went to France. In 1929 that country took only 736,000 pounds, while exports to Belgium and Czechoslovakia increased. Most of the fresh pork exported during the first half of 1930 went to France and Belgium, exports to those countries increasing considerably over the same period of 1929.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

NETHERLANDS: Exports of pork and pork products, by countries, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1929, January-June, 1929 and 1930

Country to which exported	Calendar year				January-June	
	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929 (Prelim.)	1929	1930
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
PORK, FRESH AND FROZEN:						
United Kingdom	45,814	84	a/	a/	a/	a/
France	2	85,392	45,320	6,111	3,067	13,732
Belgium	2,738	3,655	6,883	17,293	7,615	10,836
Germany	15,028	20,556	8,555	10,401	5,126	1,473
Other countries	0	2,905	3,577	119	107	0
Total, fresh		112,592	64,335	33,924	15,915	26,041
Total, frozen b/		15	c/	c/	c/	c/
Total fresh and forzen	63,582	112,607	64,335	33,924	15,915	26,041
PORK, SALTED, SMOKED OR DRIED AND BACON:						
United Kingdom	6,694	96,039	123,618	104,227	57,756	48,477
France	4	3,260	911	534	218	295
Belgium	2,873	2,637	1,782	1,715	772	719
Germany	1,141	8,061	7,434	7,670	4,206	5,346
Italy	1	33	8,992	3,369	3,223	a/
Dutch East Indies	597	172	102	a/	a/	a/
Other countries	250	874	1,575	1,174	867	778
Total	11,560	111,066	144,414	118,689	67,042	55,615
LARD, PURE: d/						
United Kingdom	1,908	1,975	1,966	880	602	198
France	141	25,213	10,542	736	567	a/
Belgium	3,210	10,557	9,973	14,605	6,329	5,485
Germany	45,161	11,216	8,612	2,266	1,448	575
Czechoslovakia	--	4,731	7,739	10,928	5,348	2,740
Austria	--	1,499	2,644	1,978	1,515	454
Other countries	1,549	19,461	23,768	17,719	10,005	6,101
Total lard, pure		74,652	65,244	49,112	25,814	15,553
Total lard, neutral e/		465	184	910	869	22
Total lard and lard, Neutral	51,969	75,117	65,428	50,022	26,683	15,575

Compiled from Statistiek Van den In-Uit-en Doorvoer 1909-1913, Jaarstatistiek, Van den In-uit-en Doorvoer, 1927-1928, and Maandstatistiek, Van den In-uit-en Doorvoer, Dec. 1929 and June 1929 and 1930.

a/ If any, included in other countries. b/ Included in fresh for the years 1909-1913. c/ Included with "other frozen meats." d/ Includes neutral lard and lard compounds. 1909-1913. e/ Included in lard, pure, for 1909-1913.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

Poland

Poland, which exports a considerable number of live hogs, principally to Austria and Czechoslovakia, produced approximately 644,000,000 pounds of pork under inspection in 1929, a decrease of 2 per cent compared with 1928. The number of hogs killed in slaughter houses during the first quarter of 1930 was 882,000, a decrease of 20 per cent compared with the same period of 1929. For the year 1929, hog slaughter reached 3,759,000 compared with 3,982,000 in 1928. Exports of live hogs for slaughter numbered 366,000 during the first 7 months of 1930, a decrease of almost 40 per cent compared with a year earlier. During 1929 only 900,000 live hogs were exported against 1,279,000 in 1928. The efforts to find outlets for Polish hogs have been a source of friction between Poland and most of the nearby countries, which under unrestricted trade conditions would attract the Polish product. Exports of pork and pork products from Poland amounted to 32,000,000 pounds in 1929 and were exceeded by imports amounting to 45,000,000 pounds for the same year. The bulk of the exports from Poland consists of bacon for the British market.

Other European exporting countries

Hungary and Yugoslavia also export live hogs, principally to Austria and Czechoslovakia. Inspected slaughter in Hungary averages over 1,000,000 a year, while aroung 600,000 are killed annually in Yugoslavia. Live hog exports from Hungary in 1929 reached 273,000 against 103,000 in 1928. The total number exported from Yugoslavia last year was 219,000 against 221,000 in 1928. The 1930 exports are expected to exceed those of the two preceding years. In recent years Sweden has become a factor in supplying bacon to the British market. Limited supplies of bacon reach that market also from the Baltic States, notably Latvia and Estonia.

Southern Hemisphere exporting countries

The larger supplies of frozen pork reaching British markets from Southern Hemisphere countries in recent years have drawn increased attention to pork production in those countries, notably New Zealand and Argentina. Pork production for export in those countries has been practically a post-war development. Following the exclusion in 1926 of continental European fresh pork from British markets, additional encouragement was given the Southern Hemisphere countries to send frozen pork to the United Kingdom. New Zealand sends slightly more of such pork to the British market than does the United States, with Argentina ranking third. The total quantities shipped are relatively small. The new competitive features involved, however, and the possibility of increased production are regarded as warranting the following detailed comments.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

New Zealand

Hog numbers in New Zealand, estimated at 557,000 head in 1929, were 5 per cent under the record 1928 figure but 60 per cent above pre-war levels. Production of pork, bacon and hams is increasing annually. For the year ended March 31, 1930 the combined putput of those products was estimated at approximately 64,000,000 pounds, or double the amount produced in 1921-22. The American Consulate General at Wellington reports that since the year ended March 31, 1921, when 104,592 hogs were slaughtered, total killings have increased annually to reach 485,907 head for 1930. The increase in 1930 over 1929, however, appears to have been wholly in slaughter for domestic consumption. Figures forwarded by Vice Consul W. P. Cochran, Jr., covering the period October 1 - July 15, 1929-30 indicate an export slaughter of hogs of 122,297 carcasses against 159,000 head for the corresponding period of 1928-29. The smaller export supplies are reflected in reduced imports into the United Kingdom for the first 7 months of 1930.

Recent surveys of unemployment in New Zealand have suggested increased hog breeding as a means of increasing employment. A comparison was made between the dairy and hog breeding industries in New Zealand and Denmark on the basis of the number of hogs to dairy cows in these two countries. The ratio of pigs to cows in New Zealand was given as 4 to 10, whereas in Denmark, which supplies the bulk of the bacon imported into the United Kingdom, the ratio is 24½ to 10, or more than six times as great.

It was asserted in the course of the survey that instead of some 500,000 hogs in New Zealand at the present time (1930) there should be 2,600,000 on the basis of dairy cows in order to compare with Denmark. In commenting on these findings, the New Zealand agricultural press states that what has been done with New Zealand's butter can also be done with hog products. In 1905 New Zealand sent only 19 pounds of butter to the United Kingdom to every 100 pounds from Denmark, whereas today New Zealand sends 62 pounds for every 100 pounds of Danish; When New Zealand began exporting butter, Denmark had as firm a hold on the British butter market as she now has on the bacon market. The New Zealand climate is reported as favorable to pig raising, which can be successfully carried on without shelter, whereas in Denmark housing is essential.

Argentina

There are no figures to show increases in actual hog numbers in Argentina, but exports of pork products from that country during the past four years have been above those of earlier years. Most of the Argentine exports have gone to Great Britain in the form of chilled and frozen pork.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

During the first six months of the current year, however, only 211,000 hogs were killed in freezing and chilling establishments, a decrease of 19 per cent compared with the same period of 1929. Slaughter at Liniers Market, Buenos Aires, mostly for domestic consumption, also showed a decrease of one per cent to 179,000 from the first of the year to July 12, compared with the corresponding period of the year previous. For the year 1929, slaughter in packing plants and Liniers Market reached the record number of 769,000, an increase of 14 per cent over 1928. In chilling and freezing plants alone, slaughter has increased from 97,000 in 1924 to the record number of 431,000 in 1929, compared with an average of 15,000 for the years 1909-1913. In 1920 the number slaughtered was 330,000, the highest number up to that time.

The heavy hog slaughter of 1928 and early part of 1929 was apparently not due to increased hog production. On the contrary, large numbers of hogs were liquidated as a result of drought conditions which caused a failure of the corn crop in the dry farming areas where hogs are principally raised. Many farmers preferred marketing their hogs to the alternative of importing corn from other parts of the country. Each year since 1917, however, there has been an increase in the number killed at the principal market in Buenos Aires, pointing to increased domestic consumption of hog products. This appears to be borne out by the official figures which show that per capita pork consumption in the Federal District of Buenos Aires reached the highest level of 37 pounds in 1928, falling again to 31 pounds in 1929.

No estimate of hog numbers for Argentina as a whole is available since the December 1922 census, which placed numbers at 1,437,000 against 2,901,000 reported in June 1914. According to the census of 1922, 77 per cent of the hogs in Argentina were in the four provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fe, Cordoba, and Entre Rios, on land costing from $60.00 to $80.00 per acre. These four provinces in 1925 to 1926 produced 91 per cent of the Argentine corn crop and had under cultivation 79 per cent of the alfalfa. Most of the hogs, however, were raised in alfalfa regions of the provinces instead of the corn regions, according to observations made by a prominent commercial house of Buenos Aires. It is pointed out also that Argentina, which produces as much as 315,000,000 bushels of corn per year upon approximately 10,000,000 acres, supports only 2,000,000 hogs and makes a comparison with Iowa, which produced about 436,000,000 bushels of corn in 1926 on 11,000,000 acres and had within its borders 10,000,000 hogs, or nearly five times the number in Argentina. Of the 321,000,000 bushels of corn raised in Argentina in 1926, almost one-half was exported, while in the United States only 19,000,000 bushels out of a total crop of 2,692,000,000 bushels in 1926 were exported.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

The firm cited suggests that one factor which may be instrumental in forcing farmers in the corn zones of Argentina to take up hog raising is the necessity of planting legumes or alfalfa on worn out land and of seriously considering diversified farming. Land which has produced corn and linseed for the past 20 years now produces 25 to 50 per cent less than virgin soil or land which has been under grass or alfalfa for five or ten years.

Aside from the unnatural situation that the corn zone of Argentina has practically no hogs, it is a fact that a large share of the good hogs of that country belong to large scale hog breeders, whereas in other countries hog raising is done by small farmers who have from 50 to 400 animals. Hogs in Argentina are pastured like cattle during most of the year and are only fed corn to fatten them. Owing to hog diseases, rejections on the best farms run from one to five per cent, while on poorly cared for farms, they run as high as 50 per cent, which discourages those who attempt to raise hogs as a side issue. However, some progress has recently been made and hog men are gradually learning to vaccinate pigs at three months against hog cholera. A better type of hog is also now being developed both for local consumption and for export. Instead of the heavy hogs, weighing around 300 pounds, the average weight is now nearer 190 to 200 pounds.

ARGENTINA: Hog numbers and corn and alfalfa production in principal producing provinces, latest dates available.

Provinces	Hog numbers			Corn	Alfalfa	
	Census 1914 June	Census 1922 December	1927 unofficial	Production 1925-26	Area sown 1925-26	Production 1925-26 a/
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 bushels	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons
Buenos Aires	1,394	622	1,000	104,718	4,942	1,964
Santa Fe	474	213	250	91,530	2,051	972
Cordoba	334	212	200	53,540	4,942	2,094
Entre Rios	112	62		3,346	93	29
Total	2,314	1,109		253,134	12,028	5,080
Santiago del Estero	90	53		b/		b/
Corrientes	73	47		b/		b/
Tucuman	75	40		b/		b/
La Pampa	94	43		9,448	1,458	698
San Luis	28	24		1,575	815	474
Others	227	121		15,355		
Total Argentina	2,901	1,437		279,512	15,162	c/

Tercu Censo Nacional Censo Ganadera, Vol. 6, p.3, Annuario de Estadistico Agro Pecuoria, Seccion C-1925-26, p. 9, and The Review of the River Plate, June 7, 1929.
a/ Estimate of production contained in The Review of the River Plate. No total given. b/

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

Principal European importing countries

There are indications that, for the greater part of 1930, prices in the leading European markets for American pork products have been lower than the increased production to date would seem to justify. It appears that reductions in industrial activity and the downward movement in the general commodity price level have resulted in a materially reduced consumer demand. In the case of lard, an important additional depressing factor has been the increasing European interest in lard substitutes. The influence of these factors has resulted in reduced takings of American lard at prices under those of last year. In cured pork the adverse effect has not been quite as marked as in lard, but for most of 1930 prices of such products have been lower than last year, a tendency which was in evidence before the advent of materially increased market supplies.

Great Britain and Ireland

There was an increase of 1 per cent in total imports of pork products into the United Kingdom during the first 7 months of 1930 as against a year earlier. Imports from the United States, however, were 3 per cent below the 1929 figures, with a greater reduction appearing for lard than for cured pork. Total lard imports declined 7.1 per cent in the 1930 period to reach 169,425,000 pounds, of which amount 88 per cent was supplied by the United States. Throughout 1930 the price level for lard has been lower than in 1929, with the Liverpool average for August 8 per cent under that of August 1929. Lard constitutes the principal item of import from the United States in pork products. For the whole year 1929 imports of American lard reached the high figure of 253,000,000 pounds, or 10 per cent more than in 1928 and 50 per cent above the pre-war average. The price level in 1929 ran slightly below that of 1928. Lard per capita consumption in the United Kingdom was about 6 pounds in 1928 and 1929 against 4 pounds as the average for the years 1909-1913.

Total British imports of cured pork for the first 7 months of 1930, principally from Denmark, were 4.1 per cent larger than in the corresponding 1929 period. A decline of 3.7 per cent, however, appears for imports from the United States. Receipts of hams, the leading item in the cured pork trade with the United States, were somewhat larger this year than last, but a decline of 14 per cent appears in the imports of American bacon. Imports of Danish bacon for the 1930 period, however, were 15 per cent heavier than in 1929. The current increases over a year ago in imports from Denmark reflect the earlier start the current increase in cured pork production received in that country as against other continental exporting countries. Receipts from the Netherlands, for instance, although expected to increase in the later months of 1930, were 13 per cent behind 1929 figures up to July 31. The United States figured much more prominently before the war than at present in the British bacon trade. Denmark and Netherlands, on the other hand, now send much larger quantities than in pre-war days.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

This year the United States has assumed a more prominent place than formerly in the British import trade in chilled and frozen pork. Up to July 31 takings from the United States had reached 7,927,000 pounds, representing about one-third of the total imports and exceeding imports from that source for any recent complete year. New Zealand and Argentina sent less frozen pork than usual this year. In fresh pork, imports from the Irish Free State, the only source of such imports, have been smaller this year than last. The reduction in Ireland is in keeping with the smaller supplies that have been forthcoming in the United Kingdom. The future of the British hog industry has been made the subject of an interim report prepared by the British Pig Industry Council and released by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The Council finds that without protective duties on foreign pork products, the British hog industry cannot hope to prevail. In connection with the dominance of Denmark in the British pork market, Danish publications are quoted to show the concern in that country over Britain's ability to absorb increasing quantities of continental cured pork.

ENGLAND: Receipts of Pork and bacon at London Central Markets January-July, 1929 and 1930

Kind of meat and country of origin	Seven months	
	1929	1930
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
PORK AND BACON:		
England and Wales	26,002	22,723
Scotland	74	56
Ireland	10,519	6,612
Total United Kingdom and Irish Free State	36,595	29,391
Netherlands a/	8,508	3,270
New Zealand	3,170	2,634
United States	1,360	2,052
Denmark a/	1,637	1,841
Argentina	1,033	1,299
Total above	52,303	40,487
Other countries	1,235	2,290
Total pork and bacon	53,538	42,777
Total Beef and Veal	327,338	324,950
Total Mutton and Lamb	186,626	191,442

London Central Market Report August 1, 1930.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

UNITED KINGDOM: Imports a/ of pork and lard, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1929, January-July 1929 and 1930

Item and country	Calendar year				January-July	
	Av.1909-1913	1927	1928	1929 prel.	1929	1930
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
PORK, FRESH:						
Netherlands	41,193	0	0	0	0	0
Irish Free State b/	--	35,542	43,425	33,176	18,559	14,797
Other countries	3,994	1	0	0	0	0
Total	45,187	35,543	43,425	33,176	18,559	14,797
PORK, CHILLED & FROZEN:						
Argentina	c/	5,002	6,474	7,806	3,781	3,759
United States	734	4,340	6,505	5,305	2,541	7,927
New Zealand	c/	9,657	13,626	18,982	12,422	8,914
Other countries	2,649	1,971	1,039	1,118	220	1,016
Total	3,383	20,970	27,644	33,211	18,964	21,616
HAMS:						
United States	94,241	80,204	85,101	94,259	57,376	60,854
Canada	7,125	14,977	12,911	10,986	6,837	5,670
Other countries	684	4,357	8,436	9,984	5,293	5,196
Total	102,050	99,538	106,448	115,229	69,506	71,720
BACON:						
United States	197,468	71,841	60,240	71,075	48,147	41,587
Denmark	232,527	570,168	601,148	557,427	311,455	356,752
Netherlands	11,497	89,236	118,872	100,945	65,163	56,567
Canada	47,085	56,345	34,361	22,340	13,214	7,644
Other countries	23,270	162,390	175,961	175,731	100,872	99,048
Total	511,847	949,980	990,582	927,518	538,851	561,598
LARD:						
United States	168,618	220,291	230,308	252,945	158,735	148,960
Canada	23,557	28,083	26,186	c/	c/	c/
Other countries	5,655	20,094	17,548	40,641	23,740	20,465
Total	197,830	268,468	274,042	293,586	182,475	169,425

Compiled from Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom, average 1909-1913, and 1927-1928 and Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, Dec., issue 1929 and July issue 1930.

a/ Includes re-exports.

b/ Included with United Kingdom prior to April 1, 1923.

c/ If any, included in "Other countries".

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

Germany

The mid-summer hog estimate for Germany, the second most important importer of United States pork products, placed hog numbers on June 1, 1930 at 19,804,000, an increase of 18 per cent over the preceding June, when numbers were reported at only 16,794,000. The June number for 1930, however, is below the 19,920,000 reported on December 1, 1929. The record figure for any year was 22,899,000 reported at the beginning of 1928. The number of brood sows on June 1, 1930 reached 2,232,000, which was the record high figure in recent years and was only 1 per cent below the number reported on June 2, 1914.

There was only a 2 per cent decrease in inspected pork production in Germany for the first half of 1930 compared with a year earlier, while hog slaughter for the same period showed a decrease of 4 per cent. The difference may be accounted for by a heavier dressed weight in 1930 than in 1929. The average dressed weight of inspected animals for the first half of this year was 200 pounds against about 196 pounds last season. With total hog numbers in June estimated at 18 per cent above last June, it appears probable that slaughter during the last half of 1930 and early part of 1931 will exceed that of last year with a consequent poorer market for United States pork products, principally lard.

Imports of pork products into Germany for the first half of 1930 fell 6 per cent to 132,000,000 pounds compared with a year ago. Receipts from the United States for the same period were 10 per cent under a year ago, amounting to 94,000,000 pounds or a little over 70 per cent of the total. Imports from the United States consist principally of lard. Lard imports into Germany were 8 per cent lower for the first six months of 1930 than a year ago. Imports from the United States fell 12 per cent to 87,935,000 pounds during this period, while imports from Denmark increased 29 per cent to 14,263,000.

Lard imports from Denmark have increased in recent years, averaging almost 24,000,000 pounds in 1928 and 1929, against the pre-war average of 6,000,000 pounds. On the other hand, imports from the United States averaged 177,000,000 pounds for the three years, 1927-1929, against 192,000,000 pounds in the pre-war period. Imports of frozen pork from the United States also decreased almost 30 per cent for the first 6 months of the year, while imports from Denmark increased 9 per cent. Bacon imports, on the other hand, increased considerably for the first half of 1930. Receipts from the United States reached 3,478,000 pounds for the first 6 months of the year against only 952,000 a year ago and 5,300,000 for the year 1929. Receipts of bacon from the Netherlands also increased, amounting to 5,091,000 pounds for the first half of 1930 against 4,101,000 a year earlier.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

GERMANY: Imports of pork and lard by countries, average 1909-13, years 1927-29 and January-June, 1929 and 1930

Items and country	Calendar year				January-June	
	Av.1909-1913	1927	1928	1929 prelim.	1929	1930
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
PORK, FRESH: a/						
Netherlands	10,705	27,118	11,129	13,969	7,390	3,226
Russia	5,488	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
Denmark	2,041	19,990	16,489	18,836	9,706	10,586
Sweden	632	2,182	1,735	2,024	982	1,165
United States	b/	5,882	4,743	8,289	3,888	2,744
Argentina	b/	1,126	484	b/	b/	114
Yugoslavia	--	3,073	b/	b/	b/	b/
Other countries	927	9,808	2,480	3,202	1,619	1,299
Total	19,793	69,179	37,060	46,320	23,585	19,134
HAMS:						
Czechoslovakia	--	218	196	189	101	92
Other countries	1,609	29	18	7	3	4
Total	1,609	247	214	196	104	96
BACON: c/						
United States	1,557	2,716	84	5,300	952	3,478
Netherlands	175	7,065	6,876	7,465	4,101	5,091
Belgium	277	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
Other countries	747	1,843	252	925	263	789
Total	2,756	11,624	8,112	13,690	5,316	9,358
LARD:						
United States	193,184	180,992	162,876	186,680	99,589	87,935
Netherlands	2,481	6,469	4,213	1,084	780	499
Denmark	5,981	21,452	23,907	23,186	11,031	14,263
Other countries	3,150	4,370	1,960	1,830	610	893
Total	203,796	213,283	192,956	212,780	112,010	103,590

Compiled from International Trade in Meats and Animal Fats, average 1909-1913; Der Auswertige Handel Deutschlands 1927 and 1928; and Monatliche Nachweise uber den Auswartigen Handel Deutschlands, December 1929 and June issues 1929 and 1930.

a/ Includes frozen for the prewar average 1909-1913; also chilled pork livers and other chilled pork, 1927-1929.

b/ If any, included in "Other countries".

c/ Includes bacon, cooled and frozen.

THE WORLD SITUATION IN HOGS AND PORK, CONT'D

PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS: International trade, average 1911-1913, annual 1928-1929

Country	Calendar year					
	Average 1911-1913		1928		1929 preliminary	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Principal exporting countries	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	171	1,019,561	12,866	1,101,968	8,515	1,208,089
Denmark	7,124	398,086	2,713	650,462	2,864	596,417
Netherlands	88,143	139,916	15,623	274,177	8,166	202,636
Canada	29,189	47,694	15,227	53,357	21,982	40,462
Irish Free State	0	0	48,509	115,957	50,579	95,774
Sweden	6,736	19,445	6,863	51,426	7,894	44,693
Poland	0	0	57,292	46,987	44,540	21,972
Brazil	3,767	278	636	1,928	--	858
China	--	7,679	442	10,089	--	--
Hungary	0	0	86	10,605	3	14,085
New Zealand	243	1,049	6	18,893	5	19,788
Australia a/	b/ 923	b/ 6,294	3,181	3,052	3,115	3,219
Argentina	1,977	9	32	10,591	--	10,772
Principal importing countries						
United Kingdom	875,929	15,820	1,431,846	6,256	1,382,870	5,432
Germany	265,669	3,532	240,873	4,832	275,581	6,159
Cuba	85,973	0	130,418	0	c/ 63,434	--
France	59,824	24,668	103,309	3,544	57,958	1,739
Czechoslovakia	0	0	71,629	3,263	78,552	3,036
Austria	d/ 14,338	d/ 3,343	31,093	404	e/ 28,378	e/ 215
Belgium	22,232	16,264	19,935	6,810	35,807	3,931
Italy	74,861	--	30,147	1,108	28,812	1,277
Norway	9,751	26	8,298	4	6,722	--
Finland	--	--	13,865	181	11,302	330
Peru	--	--	9,406	0	9,464	--
Switzerland	21,976	105	6,496	37	7,528	30
Philippine Islands	4,414	0	7,359	0	--	--
Spain	553	641	3,562	761	--	--
Union of S.Africa	8,249	30	1,476	617	1,482	635
Chile	3,195	9	254	94	--	--
Total 29 coun....	1,585,242	1,604,439	2,273,442	2,377,403	2,135,553	2,281,549

Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Official sources.

a/ Year ended June 30.

b/ Year ended December 31.

c/ Six months, January-June.

d/ Average for Austria-Hungary.

e/ Nine months, January-September.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, 1923-1927, annual 1928-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	Average 1923-1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent, 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
WHEAT						
United States	690,108	809,668	914,876	805,790	887,761	104.0
Canada	197,119	403,714	566,726	304,520	384,769	126.4
Mexico ..... b/	11,481	11,090	11,031	11,333	11,274	99.5
Total N.America(3)	898,708	1,224,472	1,492,633	1,121,643	1,283,804	110.0
Europe,12 coun.prev. reported	631,408	528,138	676,323	604,479	646,892	107.0
Sweden	8,103	11,727	19,155	19,031	22,046	115.8
Netherlands, rev.	4,876	5,646	7,336	5,467	4,887	89.4
Belgium, revised....	15,199	13,988	17,215	13,225	16,094	121.7
Spain, revised	130,446	146,581	119,385	154,244	145,099	94.1
Italy, revised	184,393	210,456	228,598	230,774	213,111	81.7
Switzerland	3,314	3,766	4,270	5,787	5,337	92.2
Austria, revised ...	12,813	9,890	12,915	11,582	11,942	103.1
Lithuania	3,264	4,204	6,327	9,329	10,619	113.8
Latvia	1,475	1,977	2,499	2,336	3,674	157.3
Total Europe (21)	995,391	936,373	1,094,523	1,086,254	1,079,701	99.4
N.Africa,2 coun.prev. reported	23,224	32,320	36,874	44,073	29,139	66.1
Algeria,revised	35,161	27,610	30,302	33,150	30,497	92.0
Total N.Africa(3)	58,385	59,930	67,176	77,223	59,636	77.2
Asia (3)	382,374	381,986	330,271	359,546	426,048	118.5
Total above coun. (30)	2,334,858	2,602,761	2,984,603	2,644,666	2,799,189	105.8
Est.world total ex. Russia &China...	3,041,000	3,451,000	3,973,000	3,492,000		
RYE						
United States	36,093	54,793	43,366	40,533	46,655	115.1
Canada	2,094	14,778	14,618	13,161	23,767	180.6
Europe,13coun.prev.. reported.....	405,953	368,263	418,258	458,498	450,215	98.2
Sweden	24,100	19,826	17,152	16,282	17,873	109.8
Netherlands,rev. ...	16,422	14,732	17,333	18,300	12,401	67.8
Spain,revised	27,636	26,851	14,413	22,935	20,707	90.3
Switzerland	1,783	1,630	1,716	1,614	1,514	93.8
Germany	368,337	265,448	335,499	321,045	303,526	94.5
Austria,revised	23,785	18,504	19,920	19,023	19,330	101.6
Lithuania	24,283	18,766	18,717	22,030	24,841	112.8
Finland,revised	10,490	11,832	10,998	13,909	14,104	109.2
Total Europe (20)	902,789	745,852	854,006	892,636	864,511	96.8
Algeria	39	25	58	48	51	106.2
Total above coun. (23)	941,015	815,448	912,048	946,378	934,984	98.8
Est.world total ex. Russia and China	1,025,000	882,000	975,000	1,008,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. b/ Four year

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Per cent
BARLEY	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	
United States.....	184,812	265,882	357,487	303,552	322,700	106.3
Total N.America(2)	230,087	362,820	493,878	405,865	460,294	113.4
Europe, 12 coun.prev. reptd.& unchanged..	520,121	485,855	551,483	614,090	539,335	87.8
Sweden.....	15,035	9,216	9,743	11,485	9,415	82.0
Netherlands,revised..	3,270	3,341	4,494	5,010	3,491	69.7
Luxemburg,revised...	82	178	199	431	179	41.5
Switzerland.....	441	561	570	556	514	92.4
Austria,revised....	10,065	10,935	12,951	12,373	11,299	91.3
Yugoslavia,revised..	20,229	14,449	18,105	18,917	19,231	101.7
Lithuania.....	8,820	8,630	6,910	12,286	10,058	81.9
Finland,revised.....	4,947	6,571	5,767	6,279	6,108	97.3
Total Europe (20)	583,010	539,736	610,222	681,427	599,630	88.0
Africa,2 coun.prev. reptd. & unchanged.	45,826	38,342	60,861	58,798	32,347	55.0
Algeria,revised.....	45,974	34,554	39,716	40,081	38,467	96.0
Total Africa (3)..	91,800	72,896	100,577	98,879	70,814	71.6
Asia (2).....	128,027	117,794	115,634	117,986	115,889	98.2
Total above coun. (27).....	1,032,924	1,093,246	1,320,311	1,304,157	1,246,627	95.6
Est.world total ex. Russia & China...	1,424,000	1,477,000	1,696,000	1,734,000		
OATS						
United States.....	1,143,407	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,233,574	1,390,892	112.8
Total N.America(2)	1,495,097	1,622,307	1,891,560	1,516,412	1,829,567	120.7
Europe, 9 coun.prev. reptd.& unchanged..	1,049,064	890,658	994,157	1,105,453	856,903	77.5
Sweden.....	86,050	72,828	83,191	88,238	77,299	87.6
Netherlands,revised.	18,070	21,144	24,801	25,777	17,568	68.2
Luxemburg,revised...	3,382	2,763	3,001	3,617	2,749	76.0
Italy, revised.....	37,537	30,720	48,412	48,572	39,280	80.9
Switzerland.....	4,784	2,880	2,928	2,894	2,532	87.5
Austria.....	29,030	30,231	31,841	30,837	24,388	79.1
Yugoslavia,revised..	33,516	20,114	25,236	24,166	16,638	68.8
Lithuania.....	22,910	16,741	18,377	24,457	26,455	108.2
Finland,revised.....	20,391	43,609	39,254	38,732	39,923	103.1
Total Europe (18)	1,304,734	1,140,688	1,271,198	1,392,743	1,103,735	79.2
Africa, 2 coun.prev. reptd.& unchanged...	4,142	2,804	4,013	6,858	4,242	61.9
Algeria,revised.....	13,489	10,607	14,492	14,785	13,779	93.2
Total Africa (3)..	17,631	13,411	18,505	21,643	18,021	83.3
Total above coun. (23).....	2,817,462	2,776,406	3,181,263	2,930,798	2,951,323	100.7
Est.world total ex. Russia & China...	3,570,000	3,488,000	3,926,000	3,766,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930- continued

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Per cent 1930 is of 1929
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	2,712,364	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,614,307	1,982,765	75.8
Europe, 4 coun.prev. reported	288,697	238,626	187,139	368,693	250,466	67.9
Switzerland	113	154	134	159	156	98.1
Yugoslavia	111,897	83,007	71,612	163,285	137,866	84.4
Total Europe (6) .	400,707	321,787	258,885	532,137	388,488	73.0
Africa (3)	5,298	8,983	11,050	12,754	11,699	91.7
Manchuria	b/ 39,000	102,041	68,533	63,446	60,736	95.7
Total above coun. (11)	3,157,369	3,195,904	3,157,369	3,222,644	2,443,688	75.8
Est.world total excl. Russia	4,138,000	4,342,000	4,234,000	4,340,000		

a/Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.
b/Estimated.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
			July	July	July	June	Aug.	July				
June 20 ..	92	76	92	76	81	55	82	54	45	36	59	48
27 ..	93	77	93	75	83	53	83	53	44	36	60	45
						July		Aug.				
July 4 ..	94	76	93	75	86	52	88	52	44	36	63	45
					Aug.		Sept.					
11 ..	96	78	94	79	90	54	91	54	45	35	67	47
			Sept.	Sept.		Aug.		Sept.				
18 ..	100	81	103	77	93	54	94	54	48	36	72	47
25 ..	104	83	104	82	92	55	93	56	48	36	70	48
Aug. 1 ..	104	87	106	86	92	54	93	54	48	35	69	47
8 ..	100	98	101	95	88	57	88	58	45	39	64	51
					Sept.		Oct.					
15 ..	99	99	101	98	88	60	89	61	43	40	61	53
						Oct.		Nov.				
22 ..	102	100	103	97	88	58	90	60	43	38	58	52
						Sept.		Oct.				
29 ..	101	100	102	98	87	55	88	57	42	41	56	52
Sept. 5 ..	102	100	104	98	89	53	90	55	46	40	58	52
			Dec.	Dec.	Oct.		Feb.					
12 ..	103	98	101	91	90	53	93	54	49	40	65	55

a/ Cash prices are averages of the daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1928-29	1929-30 b/	Aug. 30	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	July 1 to and incl.	1929-30	1930-31
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States...	56,996	21,544	387	407	72	Sept.13	11,925	2,131
Canada.....	38,668	6,396				July 31	3,800	9
Argentina.....	8,591	c/ 6,225	0			Aug.30	c/ 2,133	c/ 750
Danubian coun.c/	19,408	66,092	2,575			Aug.30	5,567	9,883
Total.....	123,663	100,257					23,425	12,773
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States...	16,251	7,966	15	1	1	Sept.13	1,667	836
Canada.....	19,927	4,694				July 31	1,323	712
Argentina.....	25,690	c/20,338	478			Aug.30	c/ 2,594	c/ 3,842
Danubian coun.c/	49	1,453	146			Aug.30	0	614
Total.....	61,917	34,451					5,584	6,004

	Exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Exports as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Aug. 30	Sept. 6	Sept. 13	Nov.1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States...	20,556	41,636	49	38	46	Sept.13	40,056	7,767
Danubian coun.c/	15,266	531	540			Aug.30	206	46,946
Argentina.....	268,685	203,071	c/5,226	c/3,570	c/4,354	Sept.13	177,274	c139,814
Union of S.Africa	23,809	16,602	d/2,443			Aug.30	d/ 12,300	d/16,277
Total.....	328,316	261,840					229,836	210,804
							Nov.- July	Nov- July
United States imports.....	1,436	349					253	416

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown.

b/ Preliminary.

d/ Trade sources.

d/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe from South and East Africa.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-September 13, 1929 and 1930
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-September 13, 1929 and 1930

Commodity	July 1-Sept. 13		Week ending			
	1929	1930	Aug.23	Aug.30	Sept.6	Sept.13
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/	27,128	33,104	3,104	6,361	3,386	2,451
Wheat flour b/	12,074	10,979	1,386	964	588	1,424
Rye	897	74	--	--	40	--
Corn	1,794	599	64	49	38	46
Oats	1,470	653	38	15	1	1
Barley a/	11,925	2,131	110	387	407	72
	Jan. 1 - Sept. 13					
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, incl. Wiltshire s.	97,330	93,407	1,245	1,163	1,114	1,114
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides	106,115	79,290	1,979	1,524	1,421	1,431
Lard	560,439	479,426	11,158	8,585	7,639	6,611
Pickled pork	30,479	21,403	134	186	161	380

Compiled from official records - Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 568,000 bushels, flour 81,100 barrels, from San Francisco barley 72,000 bushels, rice 276,000 pounds. b/ Includes flour milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country	Total shipments or exports		Shipments, weeks ending			Total shipments or exports from July 1 to and incl. Sept. 13	
	1928	1929-30a/	Aug.30	Sept.6	Sept.13	1929-30	1930-31
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America b/	499,942	301,342	10,340	8,212	10,063	69,872	94,125
Canada, 4 mark. c/	458,649	193,380	3,076	5,810	10,740	32,922	64,535
United States	163,687	149,822	7,325	3,974	3,875	39,302	44,083
Argentina	217,139	160,782	1,032	461	892	49,316	10,057
Australia	107,937	60,844	816	512	560	12,714	12,208
Russia	8	5,672	1,928	1,560	1,240	0	9,928
Danube & Bulg. d/	33,975	18,640	424	592	1,280	2,008	3,648
British India	e/ 5,687	4,171	384	360	72	1,733	4,760
Total f/	864,688	551,451	14,924	11,697	14,107	135,253	134,726
Total European shipments g/	705,396	490,448	13,912	13,184	--	106,968	120,368
Total ex.Eur.ship.g/	220,664	141,904	2,160	1,192	--	30,666	16,912

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/Preliminary. b/Bradstreet's, weeks ending Thursday, including flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. c/Fort Willian, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. e/Net imports for year 1928-29 were 21,729,000 bushels. f/Total of trade figures include North America as reported by Bradstreet's. g/Totals as reported by Broomhall's Corn Trade News.

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BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	Sept. 19, 1929	Sept. 11, 1930	Sept. 18, 1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	46.50	39.50	40.50
Copenhagen, official quotation	40.48	30.88	30.15
Berlin, 1a quality	40.84	30.90	30.25
London: a/			
Danish	43.02	33.46	32.81
Dutch, unsalted	42.80	32.15	33.02
New Zealand	38.89	27.37	28.13
New Zealand, unsalted	38.67	32.15	32.15
Australian	37.80	27.05	27.48
Australian, unsalted	38.45	28.46	28.46
Argentine, unsalted	36.93	26.94	26.94
Siberian	36.28	26.29	26.50

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended Sept. 18, 1929	Sept. 10, 1930	Sept. 17, 1930
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	59,841	72,184	67,072
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	18.75	13.61	12.97
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg	"	13.97	14.20	14.01
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	10,557	9,598	12,244
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/	$ per 100 lbs.	13.47	13.25	13.47
American short cut green hams	"	23.57	21.29	21.18
American green bellies	"	18.68	20.10	20.43
Danish Wiltshire sides	"	23.46	21.07	19.99
Canadian green sides	"	b/	20.43	19.34

a/Friday quotation. b/No quotation.

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